

"Home Again!" The Return of Roosevelt



Plans For the Reception in New York—His Western Tour—Will He Run For the Presidency Again?

By JAMES A. EDGERTON.



WHEN THE KAISERIN AUGUSTE VICTORIA PASSES THE STATUE OF LIBERTY.

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WHEN Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, former naturalist, college lecturer and first citizen, steams up New York bay on June 18 he will be met by a reception committee of all the noises that ever have been and some others that are manufactured for the occasion. A faint suggestion of these acoustic disturbances would look something as follows:

Crack! Boom! Toot-toot! Hurray! Has anybody here seen Teddy? Three cheers! (Followed by three cheers and several more.) What's the matter with— Oh, you Teddy! Siss-boom! T-o-o-o-o! Whoop! Wow! Roosevelt forever! He's coming! Y-e-e-h-o-o-o! Bing! Bang! Tump-tump-tump! Ow-ow-ow! Hurray for Teddy! Hoop-la! Hail to the chief! My country, tis— Toot! Boom! Crash!

Raise this to the nth power, then prolong it indefinitely, and you will have the beginning of a hint of what will happen on this noisiest of days.

It will be a wonder. Everybody will be in New York that day either in person or by proxy. And everybody that is at all vociferous will be making some kind of sound. Most of these sounds will be loud—at least as loud as their authors can contrive. The din thereof will have New Year's night and the Fourth of July rolled into one and then have enough noise left over to supply a large and busy collection of boiler factories.

Twenty Thousand in Line. The official program of the Roosevelt reception in New York catalogues the event somewhat as follows: The entire reception committee, headed by Chairman Vanderbilt, will steam down the bay to meet the Auguste Victoria on Saturday morning, June 18. It will take the colonel aboard and return to the Battery with all the craft following that can possibly get in line.



"THE WORLD IS MINE!"

Embarking at the Battery, Colonel Roosevelt will be officially welcomed by Mayor Gaynor. Then a land parade will take the place of the one on water, and the former president, former African hunter, former grand adviser and former and present big noise of three continents will ride up Broadway, preceded by the mounted police, mounted band and escort of rough riders and followed by everybody in the United States that has been able to get a place in the procession. It is estimated that there will be 20,000 men in line. Among these will be the Spanish war veterans, Syrians in fez, Mayor Jim Dahlman of Omaha with cowboys, Hungarians in national costume, and every other nationality that goes to make up the composite product known as the American people.

the old days! After a dreary year of Payne-Aldrich tariff, Uncle Joe, the in-



CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, CHAIRMAN OF ROOSEVELT RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

surgeons, Ballinger-Pinchot, Cook-Pearry and forty-seven different kinds of investigations the sound of the voice that has been smothered so long in the African jungles will bring back a feeling of mother and home.

Already there is a dental gleam across the Atlantic, and a fresh snap and vivacity are in the air. Teddy is coming home! Get the old bass drum down from the attic, pull the bunting from the closet under the stairway and take out your vocal apparatus and dust it off. The Teddy bear is once more in fashion, the big stick is waving in the breeze, and the spear that knows no brother is glistening in the sun. The trust busters' march need no longer be played with the soft pedal. Throw back the lid, stand on the loud one and come down on all the keys at once. Bang! There—that's better! What a relief it is to do it in the good old way!

Wall Street Not Celebrating.

What about the pessimists who predicted that the colonel was certain to get African fever or the sleeping sickness and those other Wall street prophets who hoped that every lion would do its duty? They are all talking small now. Did they imagine that anything in Africa could withstand the Roosevelt luck? What good are Wall street prophets anyway? Most of them cannot even predict the future movements of stocks and so have to depend on a sure thing game of working the lambs for commissions. "A prophet is not without honor save in his own country" was not spoken of the Wall street brand of soothsayer. He is without honor anywhere under the sun.

Wall street is not celebrating the return of the colonel. That is one reason why the rest of the country is celebrating. Possibly the bulls and bears fear that Roosevelt is coming back to start another hunt in the financial jungle. On the way to Khartoum, he dropped one significant remark to the effect that he had harder work ahead than that done in Africa. Just what that harder work is to be? Not writing evidently, for he finished his African book before his return to civilization. Possibly the big trust game has reason for being apprehensive. High financiers are timid about everything except taking other people's money, and the mere shine of the Roosevelt eyeglasses and teeth gives them the shivers.

What will he do after his return? That is a question the answer of which is fraught with some moment to this country. Certain gentlemen of the press and of the conservation movement, popularly known as the "return from Elba" crowd, believe he will be a candidate for president in 1912. Certain other gentlemen of the press and of official station, known of all men as friends of the administration, are just as certain that he will get behind Taft. A man of the name of Herron—George D. Herron—expatriated as I recall because of certain matrimonial complications, thinks Roosevelt will become not only president, but virtual emperor, that he will end the republic and that he will be the beginning of "the very dark age." Thus

the thing is seen to be not without an element of the fantastic, especially when dealt with by a fantastic mind. It is perhaps as well to keep ourselves within the bounds of sanity when dealing with Roosevelt or with other things.

Will Go to Cheyenne.

As to whether he will or will not become a presidential candidate he alone can answer. Of only two things are we sure—that he will have the greatest reception ever given an American citizen on his homecoming and that he will go to Cheyenne in August and presumably will greet certain beards and swarms of delighted citizens on the way and back. This much will come of the suggestion of a western tour that the colonel return by way of San Francisco and tear up the vocal apparatus of the country on his way east. This he could not do because it would bring him home too late for his son's wedding. But he yielded to the suggestion to the extent of taking a later round trip to Cheyenne. Beyond these meager details it is given out that he will lecture, write books and help to edit the Outlook. What else the future holds for him and for us the American people and Theodore Roosevelt himself alone can tell.

Certain it is that he will have plenty to do after he informs himself of what has taken place during his fifteen months' absence, and whatever he does it will keep the country on the jump. It is impossible that his personal energies should be bottled. They will find an outlet, and a political outlet at that. Of late the advice he has linked his name with an ambitious tour of twenty-four states, with an address at one big mass meeting in each. This tour is to be made in connection with the Cheyenne trip, and the fortunate commonwealths included are as follows:

New York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware and New Jersey.

Walter Wellman, who has been with him on the European tour, intimates that if the country demands it Roosevelt will again run for president. By the way, Wellman in one of his letters has a touch that is too good to be lost. It recounts how a young Englishman came down to the wharf in Egypt to see the former president. He gazed long and earnestly at that picture of health. Then he turned and said:

And just to think that man is now returning from a year on the equator. They tell me he has been out day after day eight, ten, twelve hours in the scorching sun. He has waded marshes up to his neck. He has fought his way through papirus and reeds and oze and mud. He has never had a day of fever or not a touch of dysentery. Look at him and look at me, as I have been down here 700 miles from the equator only one year. I have tried to take care of myself. I have been in no swamps, done no hunting, save of mosquitoes. I am a wreck—have had fever, have had dysentery, have taken bad barrels of medicine, have been in hospitals and am now going home. I am

One Explanation. The man and the woman were discussing the sharpening of a pencil. "Why is it," she said, "that men always hold a pencil point toward them when they sharpen it, while women boldly whittle with the point away from them?"

"Well," replied the man, "I have studied on it myself. I suppose it is due to the difference in the masculine and feminine thumb. Women shrink from the sharpness against their delicate article, while men gauge the fineness of the point by their tougher skin."

"Died of Pneumonia" is never written of those who cure coughs and colds with Dr. King's New Discovery. Guaranteed. 50c and \$1.00. McBride & Will Drug Company.

Wonders of the City. The gentleman from Painted Post had stopped to gaze at a collar-and-tie demonstrator in a show window. "Say, sonny," he said to a messenger boy, at his elbow, "what's that there durm fool a-tryin' to do, anyhow?"

"Why, don't you know?" said the boy, in mock astonishment; "you see, he's got a hundred dollars bet that he can put on an' take off that collar and tie a thousand times without ever losin' a collar button, or cussin' a single cusin'!"—Illustrated Sunday Magazine.

A Ton of Gold could buy nothing better for female weaknesses, lame back and kidney trouble than Electric Bitters. 50c. McBride & Will Drug Co.

Germany Losing Chinese Trade. Germany is losing ground in China. Fifteen years ago its exports to that country exceeded those of the United States and Japan combined. Today they constitute only a little over four per cent, whereas America has nine per cent, Japan 14 and England about 50.

Recent Snapshot of Colonel Roosevelt. A shadow of my former self. That is the way with most of those who come down into this country, which is no place for a white man. We go bad. We waste away.

BUT LOOK AT THIS! MY ROOSEVELT! I'M IN A WONDER!

"WHEN OUR SHIP COMES IN"

A Phrase That Is Common to More Lands Than Ours.

"I was born in New England," said Mr. Yankinton, "and not born rich. We were not what you call poor folks. We were comfortable, but we depended upon labor for our support, and while we did live comfortably we did not have many luxuries. Those who were going to have, as we used to say, when our ship came in, to which coming we always looked forward cheerfully and hopefully.

"The other day, walking past a toy store which had many pretty things displayed in its window, I encountered a mother and her little daughter, a little girl of maybe eight. They were comfortably and nicely dressed people, but they were not rich, their means, I should say, were about like my own, and though their speech was in clear, good English their accent showed that they came from some foreign land.

"There's what I would like to have," said the small girl as they passed, looking up at something in the toy store window, and looking up at the object that the little girl had indicated, and then looking down at her, the mother said smilingly: "Wait till the ship comes in."

"It interested me greatly to hear this said that by a person from another country, for somehow this phrase, familiar as it has always been to me, had always seemed to me peculiar to my own land and region, and at first it did surprise me. But then, to be sure, human hopes and aspirations are the same in all lands, and though around the world they may be voiced in many tongues there are many sayings that we may think peculiar to us, that really are ancient and common, and of those expressing a hope that is universal, 'when our ship comes in,' is one."

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RAILROADS TO DROP IT

WILL NOT PUSH PLAN TO LEGALIZE TRAFFIC AGREEMENTS. MANAGERS ARE FRIGHTENED OVER RECENT INJUNCTION

Convinced That Government Had Strongest Kind of Case and That Public Sentiment is Against Them—New Railroad Measure to Be Put to a Test.

[Special Correspondence.] Washington, June 10.—That the question of legalizing railroad traffic agreements is not likely to be stirred up again in the near future is the belief expressed here in well-informed quarters. At least, it is said that no movement in this direction is likely to emanate from sources friendly to the railroads.

The tone of the railroad presidents who have been here in the last few days is that they prefer to leave the traffic agreement question just where it is. Without question, the step of the administration to invoke the Sherman law against the Western Trunk Line Association took the railroads by surprise and thoroughly frightened the railroad managers. For many years, no attempt has been made to apply the Sherman law to such agreements, but that it could be applied has been pretty clear since the decisions of the supreme court in the joint traffic and Trans-Missouri cases. Nevertheless, as the railroad managers admit, they have gone ahead for about fourteen years, making rates through understanding with each other. Of course, they say these agreements are not amenable to the Sherman law but Attorney General Wickham is fully convinced that the government had the strongest kind of a case against the Western Trunk Line Association and that if the case were to be put up to the court the government would win.

Now Under the Ban. The view of the railroad presidents, as they disclosed it here, is that it will be better not to try to get congress in the near future to legalize the traffic agreement for the reason that if the effort is made and fails, it will emphasize the fact that traffic agreements are now under the ban of the law and at once may come a popular demand for the enforcement of the law. Congress has shown quite clearly in the debate on the railroad bill that it will not permit traffic agreements unless the law requires the interstate commerce commission to supervise them stringently. The railroads are not anxious for such an arrangement and their disposition now it appears is to let the matter drift along, hoping the government will not invoke the Sherman law against them again and trusting that eventually public opinion will not be antagonistic to such agreements as it seems to be at present.

The understanding between the White House and the railroad heads whereby the increases in rates made since May 1 are to be submitted to the interstate commerce commission raises some interesting questions as to administering the new measure. The railroad bill has been ordered to conference. It is expected it will be reshaped there so that it will be neither the house bill nor the senate bill. The senate bill allows the interstate commerce commission to hold up a rate increase for ten months pending inquiry into it. The house bill restricts this time to four months. If the conferees take the house provision in this respect and limit the time to four months, it will be practically impossible for the interstate-commerce commission to make anything like a thorough inquiry into the merits of the increases proposed. The railroads will lay before the commission a vast fabric of increases to be passed upon. This will involve an enormous amount of inquiry. It is scarcely possible for the commission to go to the bottom of such increases in four months and it is doubtful if the work can be done in ten months, when it is considered the commission will have a great deal of other work on its hands.

That the new railroad law will compel congress in the near future to consider enlargement of the interstate-commerce commission is a view held here by many. Already, the commission has a heavy burden. This will be largely added to by the new law. Some discussion of the need of enlargement has been current in this session but nothing has come of it.

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